

The Lancaster News.

VOL. 9, NO. 87, SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

FRANCE INVADED BY GERMAN ARMY

Russians. Crossing Frontier, are Repulsed in Skirmish.

RUSSIANS ENTER PRUSSIA.

German Troops Fire on Aeroplane. Bringing the Machine to Earth.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—A Russian column of artillery, has crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Bialla.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossacks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg, in East Prussia, 15 miles from the frontier.

The Russia patrol which entered near Eichenreid attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge over the Warthe.

The attack was repulsed. Two Germans were slightly wounded. The above information was given out by the Imperial staff. The staff at the same time said that the invasion near Schwinden showed that war had actually begun.

A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities today. In making this announcement authorities added that this action was a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war.

EMPEROR AT BERLIN.

The Emperor, who arrived here today from Potsdam was followed in other automobiles by the crown prince, Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother and other princes.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, drove to the Imperial Palace. He was heartily cheered by the populace.

The receipt of war news here gave occasion of enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations.

A telegram from Koenigsburg says a Russian patrol has advanced to Bilderweitschen, near Eydtkuhnen, on the Russian border.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement today says: "In consequence of a Russian attack on German territory, Germany is in a state of war with Russia. The French reply to the German representations is of an unsatisfactory character.

"Moreover, France has mobilized and an attack of war with France therefore must be reckoned with at any moment."

Another statement declares Russia has invaded Germany during a time of peace, "in flagrant contradiction of Russia's peaceful assurance."

Rupture Between Russia and Germany Was Dramatic.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany was dramatic. It was midnight Friday when Count Von Pourtales, German ambassador to Russia, formally asked Foreign Minister Sazonoff that Russia cease her mobilization in 12 hours. The allotted period passed without an answer.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening Count Pourtales again asked if Russia would cease mobilizing her forces. To this the Russian statesman replied: "Inasmuch as the Russian government has not answered within the time you specified it follows that Russia has declined to agree with your demand."

Three times Count Pourtales repeated the German ultimatum and each time the Russian foreign minister gave the same firm negative. Finally Count Pourtales bowed and left the room. He and the members of the staff at once departed from St. Petersburg by way of Finland.

According to The Novo Vremya, Count Von Pourtales held the type-written texts of two replies from Germany. One was for the presentation in the event of Russian acceptance of the German ultimatum and the other in case of its rejection. In his great agitation the German ambassador presented both replies to M. Sazonoff at the same time.

The protection of Russians in countries at war with Russia has been entrusted to Spain.

GOLD BY PARCEL POST.

Government Pays Itself Huge Sum in Postage Stamps.

New York, Aug. 1.—The United States government paid itself \$1,200,122 today for postage stamps to bring 60 tons of gold from Philadelphia to New York. The postage charge was paid by the treasury department to the postoffice department. On account of the exportations of vast sums of gold in Europe recently, the supply here was running low and the treasury department called on the mint for \$20,000,000. It was sent by parcel post. It took three postal cars to haul the load and 20 wagons guarded by hundreds of policemen to transfer it from the railroad station to the subtreasury.

PROVISION SHOPS ARE CLEAR OF FOOD

London Folk Are Stocking Cellars and Little is Left for the Poor.

London, Aug. 3.—The Daily Telegraph says many of the provision shops of London already have been cleared and little is left for the poor. The people are stocking their cellars.

Returning tourists report French and German officials are seizing automobiles belonging to Americans and other travelers. Travel between Germany and Holland is suspended. There is no route of exit out of Germany for foreigners, except by way of Denmark, and possibly Switzerland.

A Paris dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says the Germans have blown up the railroad lines at all frontier stations.

Italian residents of Paris are forming a volunteer corps to help the French.

The dirigible Montgolfier today passed over Paris proceeding to the northern frontier.

The Daily Chronicle points out that Germany, by her Luxembourg coup, probably has made a decisive stroke, giving her possession of the famous Trou de Cevts, the gap in the French fortified line which is approached by the Luxembourg railway and concerning which a scare was raised in France last year.

The Standard reports that German and French aviators met in the air during the engagement at Longwy and that the Frenchman shot the German, who fell 300 feet to his death.

SOCIALIST CHIEF FALLS A VICTIM

Noted Deputy Assassinated by Raul Villain as He Sits in Restaurant.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Jean Leon Jaures, the noted Socialist leader, was assassinated last night while dining in a small restaurant near the Bourse. The assassin was arrested, but refused to disclose his identity. Later he was identified as Raul Villain, 29 years old, and said to be the son of a clerk of the civil court at Rheims. Mr. Jaures was seated at a table near an open window, facing the Rue Montmartre, chatting with several Socialist deputies and the editor of L'Humanite. As though by prearrangement the curtains covering the window were lightly brushed aside and a hand holding a revolver was thrust through.

Before M. Jaures could move he received two bullets in the back of the head. He fell forward, dead, with his head on the table.

The reports of the shots startled the diners and passersby. The assassin was seized. In his pocket was another loaded revolver. The police rescued him from the crowd, which shouted: "Death to the assassin!"

The body of the noted deputy was placed in a city conveyance, which, surrounded by weeping comrades and friends, proceeded to his home, followed by a detachment of republican guards. There were shouts of "Vive Jaures!" by the crowd and later a demonstration in front of the office of L'Humanite and in the boulevards when the news became generally known.

American Tourists Panicky.

Antwerp, Aug. 2.—American tourists here are in a panicky condition. The Kroonland sailed today with a full complement of passengers, many of whom left their baggage behind rather than remain in Europe. The civic guard has been called out.

ALL GREAT POWERS, BUT ONE, SLEEP ON ARMS

The Invasion of Holland is Reported.

DUTCH OPENING DYKES.

War Extended Between Austria and Germany on One Side, Russia, Servia, Montenegro on Other.

London, Aug. 3.—All the great European powers except Italy and most of the secondary powers are mobilizing with all their energy. Mobilization has not yet reached a stage where any of the armies have met in battle.

Italy, which declared her neutrality, will begin to mobilize officially tomorrow, although the process probably is well underway.

Great Britain's mobilization is nearly completed, but she has not announced that she will join in the general war.

Tonight, war officially extended between Austria and Germany on one side and Russia, Servia and Montenegro on the other. There has been no official declaration of war between Germany and France on either side, but tonight the German ambassador in Paris received orders to demand his passports.

The most important event in the past 24 hours was Germany's demand upon Belgium, in the form of a 12-hour ultimatum that the German troops be permitted to cross Belgium to the French frontier, coupled with the promise that Belgian integrity should remain unimpaired at the end of the war and that Belgium should be compensated.

BELGIUM REFUSES.

To this Belgium refused to accede on the ground of her rights and honor.

Sir Edward Grey, British secretary for foreign affairs, made a statement in the house of commons, indicating that Great Britain's interests and obligations could not permit her to submit to the violation of Belgian territory. This virtually left the decision as to whether Great Britain should make war to public opinion.

HOLLAND REPORTED INVADDED.

There is no doubt that British sentiment is for war. The appeals of the pacifists get no hearing. Not one man in a hundred in London seemingly wants the nation to remain neutral.

There is a report tonight that Holland has been invaded through the province of Limburg. The people of the Dutch Kingdom, resolved to go to any extremity, are said to be opening the dykes and flooding the country which would make the passage of an army impossible.

Cross Into Russian Poland.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The German troops from Lublinitz, Silesia, today after a short skirmish with Russians, took possession of Czenstochowa, Russian Poland.

Bendzig and Kalisch, Russian Poland, also have been occupied by the Germans.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The burgomaster of Antwerp announced tonight that the Germans had invaded Limburg, Holland, and that the Province has been placed under martial law. Limburg has a population of nearly a quarter of a million.

Emperor Wilhelm Thanks German People for Loyalty.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The Emperor, speaking from a window of the castle last night to the crowds below said:

"I thank you for the love and loyalty shown me. When I enter upon a fight let all party strife cease. We are German brothers and nothing else. All parties have attacked me in times of peace. I forgive them with all my heart. I hope and wish that the good German sword will emerge victorious in the right."

The Emperor's speech was greeted with tumultuous cheering.

An imperial decree convokes the Reichstag on August 4.

Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm was today gazetted commander of the first division of the Imperial Guards.

CALL COTTON CONGRESS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Ask Federal Government For Relief.

PLAN TO HOLD CROP.

President Wilson and Cabinet to Confer With Farmers and Business Men.

We take the following from Monday's issue of The State:

A call was issued yesterday by E. J. Watson, president of the Southern Cotton Congress, for the reassembling of the representatives of this organization in Washington August 13-14.

It was understood when the 1911 session of the congress adjourned, that it should be reassembled in Atlanta when there was a threatened disaster to the price of cotton. President Watson has asked that it assemble in Washington, where the personal contact of an alert Democratic administration may be had, and to which the direct appeal for relief from the national government may be made.

President Wilson, all members of his cabinet and the members of both houses of Congress are invited.

From the cotton states, the governors, the commissioners of agriculture and the presidents and officers of the state Farmers' Unions are urged to attend, along with farmers, the members of bankers', textile manufacturers' and cottonseed crushers' associations, merchants and business men.

Earlier in the day an open letter had been sent out by the State Farmers' Union to the farmers, merchants and bankers, urging concerted action. It was suggested at the same time that E. J. Watson, as president of the Southern Cotton Congress, issue a call at once for the reassembling of this body.

WATSON'S STATEMENT.

The call by Colonel Watson and the letter from the South Carolina State Farmers' Union follows:

"To the People of the Cotton Belt:

"In 1911, in the face of an impending disaster to cotton, with a 16,000,000 bale crop almost certain to drive the price to 8 cents or lower, entailing incalculable loss to the producer, at the suggestion of the farmers' union, the cotton growers, the merchants, the business men and the bankers of the South met in Montgomery, Ala., and formed the Southern Cotton Congress, inaugurating the great fight for the maintenance of a fair price for cotton, resulting by December of that year in a complete victory over the manipulators and saving millions of dollars to the producers and to the nation, means being employed that it is needless to discuss.

"When the congress was adjourning, as the president of the body, the undersigned undertook to push the fight for justice to cotton in the markets and to be the watch-dog on the tower sounding the call for action only when cotton was again threatened with disaster. The body adjourned subject to the call of the president, and with the understanding that such next meeting would be held in Atlanta, Ga.

"Since 1911 there has been no necessity for the congress to meet, and hence I have issued no call, for no great disaster has been imminent at any time.

"Though the iniquitous methods of marketing that have been permitted to prevail have not yet been curbed by national governmental action, and this has become a vital matter to cotton growers, almost necessitating the calling of the congress to wrestle with the problem, we have preferred to await the action of the United States Congress in that regard.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

"Cotton is not alone the South's chief asset; it is the chief asset of the nation, preserving the world balance of trade in favor of the United States and bringing to America her golden stream.

"In the past few days the great European cotton consuming countries have been plunged into a war, which, it now appears, brings the grower and handler of cotton face to face with disaster. In two days the

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McREYNOLDS IS FIRST.

Attorney General Will Become Supreme Court Justice.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Senate leaders expect to see Attorney General McReynolds nominated for the supreme court vacancy Monday. At the White House the only statement available was that he was foremost in President Wilson's consideration.

In official circles Secretary Lane is regarded as a most likely successor to Mr. McReynolds for attorney general. It was said the President had so far determined to promote the attorney general to the vacancy on the supreme court bench in succession to the late Associate Justice Lurton that a canvass of the senate had been made and he was assured of confirmation.

PRESIDENT'S MOVE MAY AVERT STRIKE

Woodrow Wilson's Efforts May Hurry Peace on 98 Troubled Western Railroads.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Reports that the managers of the 98 Western railroads involved in the threatened strike of 55,000 engineers and firemen will heed President Wilson's plea for peace were current tonight and the President is understood to expect confidently that a strike will be unnecessary.

The committee of managers to whom the President appealed Saturday is to tell Mr. Wilson tomorrow morning whether they will accept the settlement proposed by the federal board of mediation, which suggested the arbitration of wage difference. The President tonight sent Chas. P. Neill, former commissioner of labor, to railroad managers with a message urging them to adopt the proposed plan of settlement. The railroad managers were asked to remember that a great calamity might come to the country if a strike is declared, thus holding up the movement of the crops of the West.

CONGRESS WAITS FOR NEWS OF WAR

Party Leaders Are Watching Moves of Foreign Governments and Effect on Commerce.

Washington, Aug. 2.—European war developments overshadow all other matters interesting Congress this week. Every effort is being made to keep a quorum of both houses in Washington in readiness to meet any contingencies growing out of the situation abroad. All talk of adjournment has been suspended, while the administration as the party leaders watch the moves of the foreign governments and their effect on commerce and finance in this country.

The amendment to the currency law and the bill to modify requirements as to American registry of ships so as to meet as far as possible the threatened paralysis of the trans-Atlantic trade will be pressed for passage tomorrow. The currency amendment already has passed the senate.

The general dam bill and the bill to generally readjust the rate of pay to railroads for carrying the mail are the principal measures before the house.

FEARS FOR LINER WITH CARGO OF GOLD

German Steamer Ordered to Proceed Directly to Bremen to Avoid Seizure by British.

New York, Aug. 3.—Wireless messages were dispatched today from the home office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Bremen, ordering the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which has on board \$10,600,000 in gold for London and Paris banks, to proceed directly to Bremen without touching as usual at Plymouth and Cherbourg. This order was taken to mean that the steamship officials proposed to deliver the gold aboard German warships rather than run the risk of seizure by British ships.

A report that the ship was off the north coast of Ireland last night and another that she has been captured by British men of war, were not confirmed at the local offices, nor was there any information as to the disposition of the passengers. Most of them are bound for England and France and would be considerably embarrassed by being put ashore in Germany.

AMERICANS WILL BE GRANTED AID

Active Measures For Relief Are Taken.

TO SEND GOLD ABROAD.

Letters of Credit and Checks Are Not Cash and Many Need Assistance.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Active measures for the relief of many thousands of Americans in distress in Europe for lack of means to return home have been begun by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. The President and secretary of state conferred tonight on the question of getting money to citizens abroad.

The administration has under consideration sending army and navy transports to carry American refugees and a special request to Congress for an appropriation is expected to be made.

The President and Mr. Bryan discussed several plans but will not make final decision until tomorrow, when they will confer again and get the opinion of bankers who usually serve the state department abroad in normal times.

If necessary, the government is prepared to send American vessels abroad with gold for the relief of Americans.

Immediately after the conference with the President Mr. Bryan cabled all consulates, legations and embassies to spare no pains in caring for Americans.

State department officials admitted that the most serious problem confronting them was the plight of Americans abroad. They estimated that at least 100,000, and perhaps 300,000, are scattered throughout Europe. The disorganization of European exchange has made it practically impossible to cash checks or letters of credit. American consulates, legations and embassies are devoid of funds for the emergency. They are being besieged on all sides with requests for financial assistance.

With the cancellation by several steamship lines of their sailings, many Americans find themselves unable to get passage on the overcrowded boats of American register. American warships would be of little use, as they have hardly any capacity for passengers. Naval officials have suggested that the government by special arrangement should charter immediately some of the big ocean liners of the foreign register to bring Americans home.

A special appropriation would be required to charter steamships to bring home Americans. Congress always has acted promptly in such emergencies and it is expected to do so again. In response to numerous applications from persons in the United States for reports upon the safety of friends and relatives the state department is returning the uniform answer that under their general instructions the consuls will report the case of any American in distress.

A SIGNIFICANT CALL.

Royal Naval Reserves Summoned to Colors.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2.—The royal naval reserves have been called upon by the British admiralty for service. These reserves are officers and seamen of the merchant service who have taken a special course of training in the British navy. They are scattered all over the world, thousands of them in American ports. This is the first time such a call ever has been made, and it is considered significant.

AUSTRIA WILL CHANGE.

To Abandon Campaign Against Servia to Plan For Russia.

Nish, Servia (via Saloniki), Aug. 2.—Austria appears for the present to have abandoned her aggressive campaign against Servia in order to prepare for possible Russian attack. Most of the Austrian troops who were concentrated at Semlin have been moved to an unknown destination. The few troops remaining conduct a desultory bombardment of Belgrade.